

1019,451



# PATENT SPECIFICATION

NO DRAWINGS

1019,451

Inventors: MAX PIANKA and DONALD JOHN POLTON

Date of filing Complete Specification: March 8, 1962.

Application Date: March 22, 1961.

No. 10501/61.

Complete Specification Published: Feb. 9, 1966.

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Index at acceptance:—C2 C(1F3A2, 1F3C7, 1F3D1, 2B18, 2B34, 2D34); A5 E(1C4A2, 1C4A3, 1C4A4, 1C4B2, 1C4B3, 1C4B4)

Int. Cl.:—C 07 c // A 01 n

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Improvements in or relating to Pesticides

CHRYSLER LIMITED a British Company of

#### CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERRORS

SPECIFICATION NO. 1,019,451

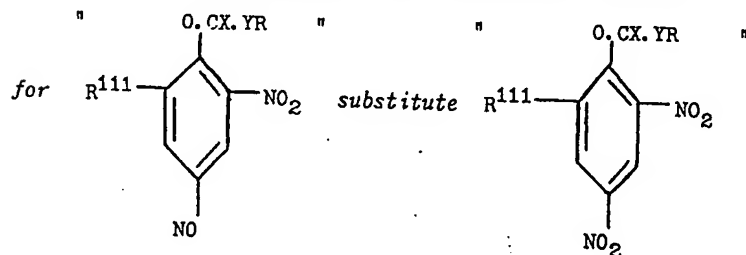
AMENDMENT NO. 1

The following correction is in accordance with the Decision of the Superintendent Examiner, acting for the Comptroller-General dated the fourth day of May 1966

Page 2, line 21, for "three" read "one"

Attention is also directed to the following printer's errors:—

Page 2, line 1, page 23, line 22, page 26, line 33,



THE PATENT OFFICE,  
8th August, 1966

D 72806/24

PATENTS ACT, 1949

SPECIFICATION NO. 1,019,451

Reference has been directed, in pursuance of Section 9, subsection (1) of the Patents Act, 1949, to Patent Nos. 944,907 and 929,372.

THE PATENT OFFICE,  
20th January, 1967  
[Pric

D 80518/3

Best Available Copy



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Int. Cl.:—C 07 c // A 01 n

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

### Improvements in or relating to Pesticides

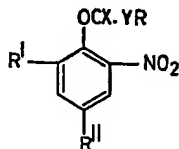
We, THE MURPHY CHEMICAL COMPANY LIMITED, a British Company of Wheathampstead, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention is concerned with improvements in or relating to pesticides.

We have found that a novel group or organic carbonate esters have marked pesticidal activity, individual esters of the group possessing pesticidal activity in one or more of the following capacities:— acaricidal, ovicidal, fungicidal, and insecticidal. Whilst some of the esters appear to possess significant activity against one particular pest, others possess activity against two or more pests. For example, some of the esters have marked acaricidal and ovicidal activity, whilst others are active against two different fungi. It will be appreciated that this dual activity is highly important in agriculture and horticulture.

Since the compounds according to the invention are not organophosphorus compounds they provide an alternative source of pesticides thereto, particularly for use in the control of mites resistant to organophosphorus compounds.

The present invention, therefore, provides as new compounds, compounds of the general formula:—



in which X and Y are the same or different and each is an oxygen or a sulphur atom;

R is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon residue which may be substituted with one or more of the following substituents:— halogen atoms, amino groups, substituted amino groups, salted amino groups, hydroxyl groups, aryl groups, acyl groups, alkoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alicyclic and heterocyclic groups; or is a phenyl, chlorophenyl, nitrophenyl, naphthyl, tolyl, heterocyclic or alicyclic group; one of the groups R<sup>I</sup> and R<sup>II</sup> is a nitro group and the other is a branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group having four to eight carbon atoms, a phenyl, substituted phenyl, cyclohexyl or substituted cyclohexyl group.

R may, for example, be an alkyl group containing 1—18 carbon atoms, preferably 1—12 carbon atoms, e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl or decyl.

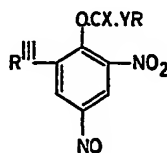
R may however be an unsaturated aliphatic group e.g. an allyl or substituted allyl group.

As stated above X and Y may be the same or different and each represents an oxygen or sulphur atom. In general, the carbonates (X=Y=O), thionothiolocarbonates (X=Y=S) or thiocarbonates (X=O; Y=S) are preferred due to their generally better pesticidal activity.

It is preferred that the group R<sup>II</sup> be a nitro group.

Compounds according to the invention which are especially valuable in view of their important pesticidal activity are thus those having the formula:—

[Pric



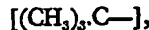
(II)

where R, X and Y have the meanings defined above and R<sup>III</sup> is a branched alkyl group containing 4—8, carbon atoms.

Particularly useful compounds of formula II are those in which R<sup>III</sup> represents a *sec.*-butyl group



a tertiary butyl group



a 1-methylbutyl group



or a 1-methylheptyl group



in particular those where X and Y both represent oxygen.

Examples of further useful compounds according to the invention are compounds of the general formula II where X and Y both represent oxygen and

a) R<sup>III</sup> represents a *sec.* butyl group and R represents a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from three to eight carbon atoms, or

b) R<sup>III</sup> represents a tertiary butyl group and R represents a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from one to eight carbon atoms, or

c) R<sup>III</sup> represents a 1-methylbutyl group and R represents a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from three to eight carbon atoms.

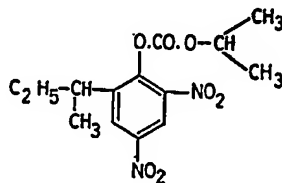
Many compounds of general formula II possess good acaricidal activity and some also possess fungicidal activity against powdery mildews, for example cucumber powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*) and apple mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*). Some of the compounds of general formula II also possess ovicidal activity against eggs of mites.

Other compounds of general formula II, e.g. isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*-butylphenyl carbonate also possess activity against the diamond backed caterpillar (*Plutella maculipennis*).

Those compounds of formula II in which R is a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms or is a tetrahydro-furfuryl group, were found to be especially useful, many of them having good multi-pesticidal activity.

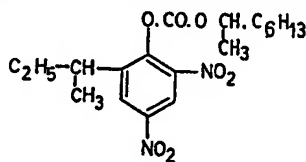
Particularly preferred individual compounds according to the invention on account of their outstanding pesticidal activity are the following:—

a) *Isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate*

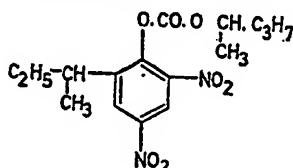


(II)

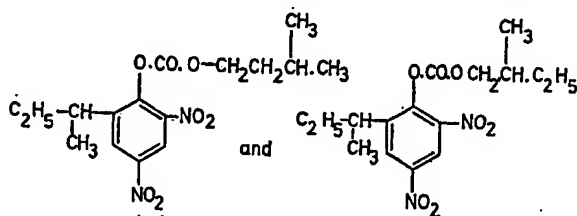
This compound has very good acaricidal activity and has given kills of 100% of spiders resistant to organophosphorus compounds at concentrations as low as 0.001%. It also shows good activity against cucumber powdery mildew, apple mildew and diamond backed caterpillar. This wide range of pesticidal activity makes the compound very important for many horticultural purposes.

b) *1-Methylheptyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate*

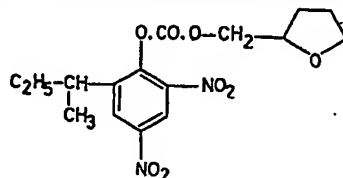
This compound shows very good acaricidal activity.

c) *1-Methylbutyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate*

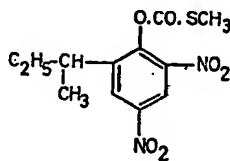
This compound has very good acaricidal activity and has given 100% kills at concentrations of 0.005%. It is also very active against apple mildew and cucumber powdery mildew.

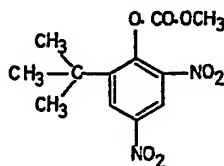
d) *3-(and 2'-) Methylbutyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate*

These compounds are outstandingly active against greenhouse red spider and have given kills of 98% at concentration of only 0.001%. They also show good activity against apple mildew.

e) *α-Tetrahydro-furfuryl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate*

This compound is also very active against greenhouse red spider and has given 100% kills at concentrations as low as 0.0005%. It also shows very good activity against both cucumber powdery mildew and apple mildew.

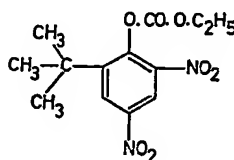
f) Very similar properties are shown by *methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl thiocarbonate*

g) *Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-tert-butylphenyl carbonate*

This compound has good activity against greenhouse red spider combined with marked ovicidal activity.

5 h) *Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-tert-butylphenyl carbonate*

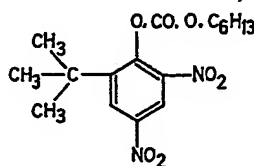
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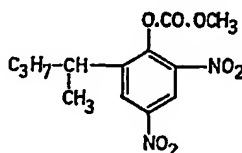
This compound has acaricidal and ovicidal activity (similar to that of the corresponding methyl compound described above) and also possesses marked activity against both cucumber powdery mildew and apple mildew.

10 i) *n-Hexyl 2,4-dinitro-6-tert-butylphenyl carbonate*

10

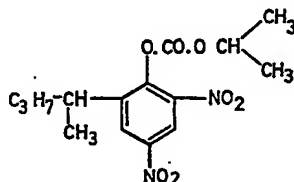


This compound is distinguished by good acaricidal activity.

j) *Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylbutyl)-phenyl carbonate*

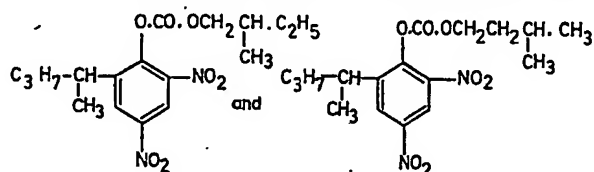
15 This compound has good activity against greenhouse red spider as well as good activity both against cucumber powdery mildew and apple mildew.

15

k) *Isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylbutyl)-phenyl carbonate*

20 This compound has good activity against greenhouse red spider and also possesses ovicidal activity as well as marked activity against powdery mildew.

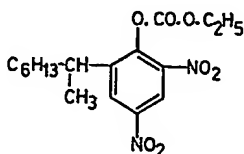
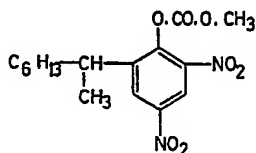
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l) 3<sup>1</sup>-(and 2<sup>1</sup>-)Methylbutyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>11</sup>-methylbutyl)phenyl carbonate

These compounds combine very good activity against greenhouse red spider with good activity against apple mildew.

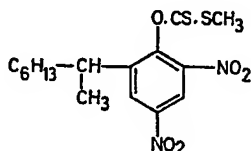
5 m) Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methylheptyl)-phenyl carbonate

5

n) Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methylheptyl)-phenyl carbonate

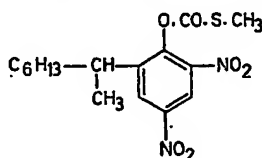
Both compounds m) and n) show a wide range of activity being active against greenhouse red spider, cucumber powdery mildew, apple mildew, rose mildew and apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*). Their combined activity against apple mildew and apple scab is of particular importance

10

o) Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methylheptyl)-phenyl thiono-thiolo-carbonate

This compound showed good activity against greenhouse red spider and cucumber powdery mildew.

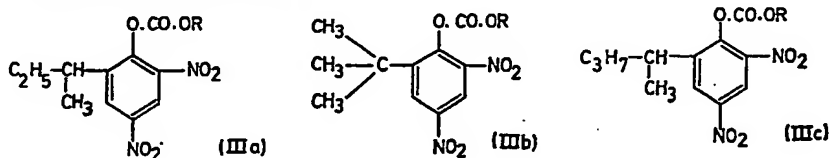
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p) Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methylheptyl)-phenyl thiolo-carbonate

This compound showed good activity against apple mildew and apple scab and also showed excellent eradicator properties towards these fungi. This dual activity is, of course, extremely important in practical application.

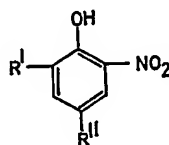
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## Compounds of the formulae



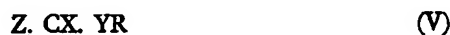
were found to possess excellent activity against spider mites resistant to organophosphorus compounds such as parathion (*O,O*-diethyl *O*-*p*-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate) and schradan (octamethylpyrophosphoramidate). Moreover many compounds of these general formulae also exhibit aphicidal activity and activity against caterpillar

The compounds according to the invention may be prepared in any desired way. In one convenient method of preparation of compounds of general formula I, the corresponding phenol:—



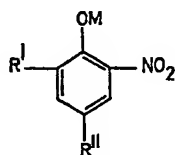
(IV)

where  $R^I$  and  $R^{II}$  have the meanings defined above, may be reacted with a haloformic acid ester of the formula:—



where X, Y and R have the meanings defined above, and Z is chlorine, bromine or iodine, preferably chlorine. The reaction is preferably conducted in the presence of an acid binding agent, e.g. a tertiary base such as pyridine or dimethylaniline. The reaction is conveniently effected in the presence of an inert organic solvent such as diethyl ether, benzene or tetrahydrofuran.

The compounds according to the invention may also be prepared by reaction of a phenoxide of the formula:—



(VI)

(where  $R^I$  and  $R^{II}$  have the meanings defined above and M represents an alkali metal, preferably sodium or potassium with a haloformic ester of the formula:—



(where X, Y, R and Z have the meanings defined above) in solution in an inert organic solvent. Particularly suitable solvents for this reaction are ketones, e.g. acetone.

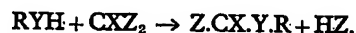
The phenoxide of formula (VI) may be preformed or, preferably, may be formed *in situ* in the inert organic solvent prior to introduction of the haloformic acid ester by reaction of the parent phenol with a suitable alkali metal compound, e.g. the hydroxide, carbonate or bicarbonate.

The preparation of the compounds according to the invention by the reaction of a phenoxide of general formula (VI) with a compound of general formula (V) is particularly advantageous since the use of the phenoxide in place of the parent phenol (IV) and a tertiary base leads, in general, to improved yields being obtained.

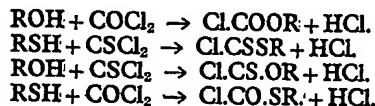
However, another advantageous method of preparing the compounds according to the invention comprises the simultaneous reaction of the parent phenol (IV) with a haloformic acid ester (V) in an inert organic solvent (e.g. a ketone such as acetone) in

the presence of an alkali metal carbonate or alkali metal bicarbonate, preferably an alkali metal carbonate. By using this method, it is also possible to obtain improved yields as compared with the use of the parent phenol (IV) and a tertiary base. It is to be observed that alkali metal hydroxides cannot be used in place of alkali metal carbonate or alkali metal bicarbonate since these will decompose the haloformic acid ester.

The haloformic acid esters (V) may conveniently be prepared by reaction of a compound of the formula RYH with a compound of the formula CXZ<sub>2</sub> according to the equation:—



Thus, the preferred chloroformic acid esters may be produced by the following reactions:—



In general, these reactions may be carried out in the presence of aluminium chloride as catalyst and where required in the presence of an acid binding agent.

The new compounds according to the invention can be formulated for use in any desired way. Generally such formulations will include the compound in association with a suitable carrier or diluent. Such carriers may be liquid or solid and designed to aid the application of the compound either by way of dispersing it where it is to be applied or to provide a formulation which can be made by the user into a dispersible preparation.

Liquid preparations thus include preparations of the compound in the form of solutions or emulsions which can be used on their own or be adapted to be made up with water or other diluents to form sprays etc.; in such cases the carrier is a solvent or emulsion base nonphytotoxic under the conditions of use. Generally such preparations will include a wetting, dispersing or emulsifying agent. Other liquid preparations include aerosols in which the compound is associated with a liquid carrier or propellant.

Solid preparations include dusts and wettable powders, granulates and pellets, and semi-solid preparations such as pastes. Such preparations may include inert solid or liquid diluents such as clays, which may themselves have wetting properties, and/or wetting, dispersing or emulsifying agents; binding and/or adhesive agents may also be included. Solid preparations also include thermal fumigating mixtures wherein the compound is associated with a solid pyrotechnic component.

For the better understanding of the invention, the following examples are given by way of illustration only. In these examples temperatures are given in degrees centigrade, and parts, unless otherwise stated are by weight. Where parts by weight and parts by volume are mentioned together these are to be taken as having the relationship of grams to ccs. Reference in the examples to "resistant" spiders indicates that these were substantially resistant to attack by organophosphorus compounds such as, for example, parathion and schradan.

The tests against cucumber powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*), apple mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*) and apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) were effected as follows:—

*Test for activity against Erysiphe cichoracearum*

The wettable powder was diluted with water to obtain the required concentration of the toxicant. Cucumber plants were sprayed with this dilution and placed in a greenhouse under artificial illumination. Spores of cucumber mildew were blown on to the plants. Another spraying was carried out after 10 days and the incidence of infection assessed at the end of the treatment. Where a dust is indicated in the tables, the cucumber plants were dusted with a dust prepared by mixing 5 parts of the toxicant with 95 parts of china clay instead of being sprayed with the wettable powder. Otherwise the technique of infection and the assessment of the incidence of the infection after treatment were the same.

*Test for activity against Podosphaera leucotricha*

The wettable powder was diluted with water to the required concentration of the toxicant. Apple rootstocks placed in a greenhouse under artificial illumination were sprayed with this dilution. Spores of apple mildew were blown on to the rootstocks.



Two further applications at 10-day intervals were made and the incidence of infection was assessed at the end of the treatment.

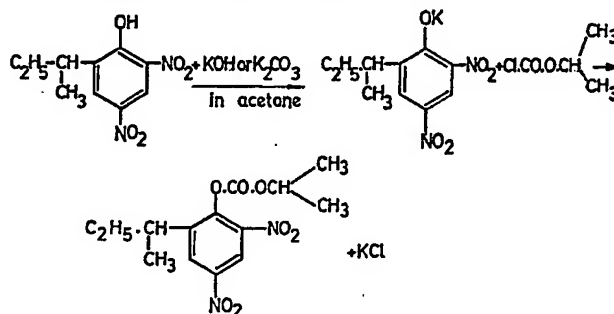
*Test for activity against Venturia inaequalis*

The formulated toxicant was diluted with water to obtain the required concentration of the toxicant. Apple rootstocks were sprayed under artificial illumination with this mixture. After several hours the deposit had dried. On the same day the rootstocks were placed in an infection chamber and the upper surfaces of the leaves were sprayed with a suspension containing approx. 500,000 spores of *Venturia inaequalis* per c.c. After 48 hours the rootstocks were removed from the infection chamber and placed in a greenhouse under artificial illumination. The infection incidence was then assessed after 21 days.

EXAMPLE 1

*Isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec-butylphenyl carbonate*

The basic equations underlying the preparation of this compound are:



2,4-Dinitro-6-sec-butylphenol (96.6% pure, 49.7 g.) was dissolved with stirring in acetone (400 c.c.). To the solution was added potassium hydroxide (11.2 g.) and the mixture stirred till all reactants were in solution. To this solution was added, all at once, a solution of isopropyl chloroformate (96% pure, 25.3 g.) in acetone (100 c.c.) The mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. After cooling, the precipitated potassium chloride was filtered off, washed with a little acetone, dried and weighed. Weight of potassium chloride was 14.5 g. (98% of theoretical). The acetone was then stripped off. To the residue (71.2 g.) was added methanol (100 c.c.) and the solution stirred. Crystallisation started immediately and continued overnight. The crystalline solid was filtered off and washed on the filter with very little methanol to give almost colourless washings. The white crystalline solid (first crop) weighed 46.6 g. (71.5% of theoretical), m.p. 55—57°. The mother liquor (without the washings) was kept overnight at -9°. The second crop of a white crystalline solid was filtered off weighing 7.8 g. (12% of theoretical), m.p. 54—57°. On recrystallisation from petrol, b.p. 40—60°, almost white crystals, melting at 56—57°, were obtained. (Found: N, 8.46.  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7$  requires N, 8.59%).

Total yield of isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec-butylphenyl carbonate was therefore 54.4 g. (83.5% of theoretical).

By repeating this method but using sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate instead of potassium hydroxide, isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-sec-butylphenyl carbonate was obtained in 81% yield and 91% yield respectively.

This compound has exceptionally good acaricidal activity coupled with safety to living plants, and has a very favourable mammalian toxicity: acute oral LD50 to male mice is greater than 1500 mg./kg., acute oral LD50 to male rats is about 400 mg./kg. body weight.

The compound was formulated as follows: 10 parts of the compound were mixed with 20 parts of Lissapol NX (a polyethylene glycol ether; Lissapol is a registered Trade Mark) and made up to 100 parts by volume with acetone. This solution was diluted with water to contain 0.001% of the compound. Dwarf bean plants were infested with 50 resistant greenhouse red spiders per plant. The plants were dipped in the diluted solution and observations were made after 48 hours, when it was found that all the spiders were dead. In parallel tests schradan (octamethylpyrophosphoramide) and parathion (OO-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate) at concentrations of 0.05% of toxicant gave only 20% and 30% kills of this resistant spider respectively.

The compound was also formulated as a 50% wettable powder as follows: a mixture of 50 parts of the toxicant, 7 parts of finely divided synthetic calcium silicate, 6 parts of powdered calcium salt of sulphite cellulose waste liquor, 0.5 part of 80% sodium lauryl sulphate and 38.5 parts of china clay having a state of subdivision such that at least 95% thereof passes through a 300 mesh B.S.S. sieve, was intimately mixed and ground. When required for use the powder was mixed with water to give the desired concentration. When diluted to 0.001% of the toxicant and sprayed on bean plants infested with resistant greenhouse red spider it gave a complete kill of spider after 48 hours.

The compound was also effective against *Plutella maculipennis* giving a complete kill of the second and third instar at a concentration of 0.05% of toxicant.

The compound gave complete protection against cucumber powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*) at a concentration of 0.05% of the toxicant and against apple mildew (*Podosphaera leucotricha*), with no phytotoxicity to the foliage or fruit.

A conventional thermal fumigating composition was prepared containing 30% by weight of the toxicant in admixture with potassium chlorate, lactose and china clay. The quantity of toxicant was calculated so that, on ignition, it yielded 1 g. of toxicant in 1000 cubic feet of space. Cucumber plants infested with resistant greenhouse red spider were placed in a cubicle and the device ignited. Observations after 48 hours were made when it was found that all the spider was killed.

An aerosol was prepared in which the toxicant was dissolved in acetone to give a 10% w/v solution. This was dispersed with the aid of compressed air to yield 1 g. of toxicant per 1000 cubic feet. This was applied to cucumber plants infested with resistant greenhouse red spiders. After 48 hours it was found that all the spiders were killed. No phytotoxicity to the plants was observed from these treatments.

The product was also formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate as follows: 3 lbs. of the toxicant were mixed with 0.75 lb. of a blend of an aryl alkyl sulphonate, an alkyl aryl polyethylene oxide ether and an alkyl polyethylene oxide ether and made up to 1 gallon with coal tar naphtha, 90% of which boils below 190°. This gave similar acaricidal and fungicidal results to those given by the wettable powder.

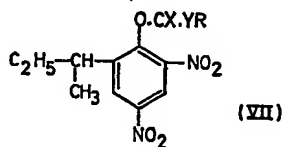
#### EXAMPLE 2

##### *1-methylheptyl-2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate*

To a solution of 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenol (60 g.) dissolved in ether (500 c.c.) was added pyridine (20 g.) and then, while cooling and stirring, a solution of octan-2-yl chloroformate (48 g.) in ether (100 c.c.). Pyridine hydrochloride precipitated immediately and was filtered off and the ethereal solution washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, then with water. The ethereal solution was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered, and the ether removed leaving a clear brownish oil, weighing 98 g. (theory requires 99 g.). It had a refractive index  $n_D^{20}$  1.5021. (Found: N, 7.05.  $C_{18}H_{27}N_2O_7$ , requires N, 7.07%).

This oil was formulated as a 25% wettable powder as follows: 25 parts of the oil, 15 parts of a polyoxyethylene oleate, 20 parts of finely divided synthetic calcium silicate and 40 parts of finely divided china clay (as described in Example 1) were mixed and ground. When diluted to 0.01% and applied to resistant greenhouse red spider on dwarf beans it gave complete kill of the spider. Moreover this compound was effective against fruit tree red spider (*Panonychus ulmi*) giving a complete kill of spider adults when fruit trees in orchards were sprayed with this wettable powder at a concentration of 0.025% of the toxicant. It caused no damage to foliage or fruit.

Using the general method of Example 2, further compounds of the general formula VII below were prepared by reaction of the corresponding phenol with the appropriate chloroformic acid ester.



For the sake of convenience the nature of the products, their characteristics and yields obtained, together with biological results are shown in Table I.

The abbreviation "W.P." indicates wettable powder which, in the case of the 12.5% W.P. was prepared as follows:— 12.5 parts of the compound, 0.25 parts of 80% sodium lauryl sulphate, 6 parts of powdered calcium salt of sulphite cellulose

waste liquor, and 81.25 parts of fine china clay (described in Example 1) were intimately mixed and ground. The other W.P.'s were prepared in like manner.

In order to prepare a 5% miscible preparation 5 parts of the compound were mixed with 10 parts of Lissapol NX and made up to 100 parts by volume with acetone or another suitable solvent. Other miscible preparations are made using a similar procedure.

5

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TABLE I

Ex- ample No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup>	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green house Red Spider		Erysiphe cichoracearum		Podospheara leucotricha	
								Conc. (%)	Kill (%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion (%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion (%)
3	0	0	CH <sub>3</sub>	59—61 <sup>1a</sup>		90	12.5% W.P.	0.001	98			0.05	100
4	0	0	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	low melt- ing solid		91.5	5% miscible	0.001	99				
5	0	0	n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	57—58 <sup>1</sup>		91.5	5% miscible	0.005	97				
6	0	0	n-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub>		1.5081	100	5% miscible	0.005	98				
7	0	0	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>		1.5069	99	12.5% W.P.	0.01	100			0.05	100
8	0	0	n-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub>		1.5031	89	10% miscible	0.005	97				
9	0	0	n-C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>37</sub>	low melt- ing solid		100	5% miscible	0.01	100				
10	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )—C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	46—48 <sup>1a</sup>		100	25% W.P.	0.005	100	0.05	98	0.05	99
11	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>		1.5153	97	12.5% W.P.	0.001	100	0.05	99	0.05	100
12	0	0	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>3</sub> 85% CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )—CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> 15%		1.5160	92	25% W.P.	0.001	98			0.05	100

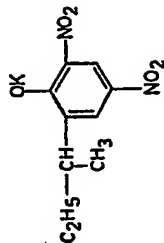
TABLE I—continued

Ex- ample No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	$n_D^{20}$	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green house Red Spider		Erysiphe cichoracearum		Podospaera leucotricha	
								Conc. (%)	Kill (%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion (%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion (%)
13	0	0	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$		1.5093	91.5	5% miscible	0.01	99				
14	0	0	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	77—79 <sup>a</sup>		86	5% miscible	0.005	99				
15	0	0	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$	52—53 <sup>ab</sup>		87	5% miscible	0.005	100				
16	0	0	$\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$		1.5330	91	10% miscible	0.001	93				
17	0	0	$\text{CH}_2\text{CHBr}-\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$		1.5651	79	5% miscible	0.005	100				
18	0	0	$\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	79—80.5 <sup>a</sup>		55	5% miscible	0.01	90				
19	0	0	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	63.5—65 <sup>a</sup>		44	10% miscible	0.01	95				
20	0	0	<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl	114—115 <sup>a</sup>		50	5% miscible	0.005	92				
21	0	0	cyclohexyl	88—90 <sup>a</sup>		77	5% miscible	0.01	87	(5% dust) 94			
22	0	0	$\alpha$ -naphthyl		1.6030	99	10% miscible	0.01	100				
23	0	S	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5$	42—44.5 <sup>ab</sup>		98	5% miscible	0.01	98	(5% dust) 100			
24	S	S	$\text{CH}_3$	85—86 <sup>a</sup>		41.5	5% miscible	0.01	93				
25	S	S	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$		1.5954	99	5% miscible	0.05	96				
26	S	0	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$		1.5571	98	5% miscible	0.001	86				

1 From di-isopropyl ether.

1<sup>a</sup> From methanol.1<sup>b</sup> From petrol, b.p. 30—40°.

Using the general method of Example 1 further compounds of the general formula VII above were prepared by reaction of potassium phenoxide of the formula



with the appropriate chloroformic acid ester.

When the final product was found to be contaminated with unreacted 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.butylphenol, the product was dissolved in benzene and stirred for several hours with excess powdered potassium hydroxide or anhydrous potassium carbonate. The benzene solution was then filtered from the solid consisting of excess of potassium hydroxide or potassium carbonate and potassium 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.butylphenoxide and the benzene removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure.

TABLE II

Example No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green-house Red Spider		Erysiphe cichoracearum		Podosphaera leucotricha	
							Conc (%)	Kill (%)	Conc (%)	Protection (%)	Conc (%)	Protection (%)
27	0	0	$\alpha$ -tetrahydro-furfuryl	39-41	93	12.5% W.P.	0.0005	100	0.05	98	0.05	100
28	0	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	62-65 (from petrol b.p. 40-60°)	78	25% W.P.	0.0005	100	0.05	99	0.05	100

## EXAMPLE 29

*p*-Nitrophenyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate

This compound was prepared from *p*-nitrophenyl chloroformate and 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenol according to the method described in Example 2, but using dimethylaniline instead of pyridine. *p*-Nitrophenyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate was obtained as a dark brown oil,  $n_D^{20}$  1.571, in 99% yield. It was formulated as a 5% miscible and gave 99% kill of resistant greenhouse red spider at a concentration of 0.005% of the toxicant.

## EXAMPLE 30

## 2-Mercaptobenzthiazolyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate

This compound was prepared from 2-mercaptobenzthiazolyl chloroformate and 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenol using the method described in Example 29. The desired compound was obtained as a solid melting at 163—165° after recrystallisation from ethyl acetate. (N as nitrogroups, Found N, 6.3; required N, 6.5%). It was formulated as a 12.5% wettable powder and it gave 87% kill of resistant greenhouse red spider at a concentration of 0.01% of the toxicant.

## EXAMPLE 31

*N,N*-Diethylaminoethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-tert.-butylphenyl carbonate

To a solution of phosgene in ether (20% w/v; 20 c.c.) was added a solution of diethylaminoethanol (3.9 g.) in ether (10 c.c.), while stirring, at about 0°C. The solid that precipitated was washed with ether by decantation and to a suspension of this solid in ether was added a solution of potassium 2,4-dinitro-6-tert.-butyl phenoxide (9.3 g.) in acetone (50 c.c.). Stirring was continued for two hours and the mixture filtered from the solid. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness, and the residue recrystallised from isopropanol. It was then dissolved in methanol, neutralised to pH 7

with  $\frac{N}{2}$  alcoholic potassium hydroxide. Methanol was then evaporated off and the

residue extracted with benzene. The benzene solution was filtered off from the soluble solid, the benzene evaporated off and the remaining residue recrystallised from diisopropyl ether. Pale yellow needles, m.p. 120—121° were obtained.

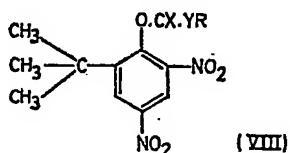
This material showed the following acaricidal activity: at .01% of toxicant it gave 70% kill of the resistant greenhouse red spider.

## EXAMPLE 32

 $\beta$ -Ethylthioethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate

This compound was prepared by reacting potassium 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butyl phenoxide and  $\beta$ -ethylthioethyl chloroformate in acetone. The precipitated potassium chloride was filtered off, acetone was removed from the filtrate, and the residue extracted with benzene. After filtration the benzene was removed from the filtrate leaving a yellow brown oil (42% of theory),  $n_D^{20}$  1.5441.

Using the general method of Example 1 the following compounds of the general formula VIII



were prepared from 2,4-dinitro-6-tert.-butylphenol, potassium hydroxide and the appropriate chloroformate. Where necessary the reaction mixtures were refluxed until the reaction was complete and no more potassium chloride precipitated.


TABLE III

Ex- ample No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green- house Red Spider		Erysiphe cichoracearum		Podospaera leucotricha	
							Conc(%)	Kill (%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion(%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion(%)
33	0	0	CH <sub>3</sub>	98.5—99.5 <sup>1</sup>	67	25% W.P.	0.005	98				
34	0	0	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	66.5—67.5 <sup>2</sup>	75	25% W.P.	0.005	100	0.05	94	0.05	95
35	0	0	n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	49—51 <sup>3</sup>	79	5% miscible	0.0005	97				
36	0	0	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (85%) CH <sub>3</sub> —CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )·CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> (15%)	60—61 <sup>4</sup>	91	25% W.P.	0.0005	100	0.05	100	0.05	100
37	0	0	CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	52—55 <sup>1</sup>	50	5% miscible	0.005	100				

<sup>1</sup> From petrol (b.p. 40—60°).<sup>2</sup> From petrol (b.p. 60—80°).<sup>3</sup> From methanol.<sup>4</sup> From aqueous methanol

Using the general method of Example 32 the following compounds of the general formula VIII were prepared from potassium 2,4-dinitro-6-*tert*-butyl phenoxide and the appropriate chloroformate.

TABLE IV

Example No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green-house Red Spider	
							Conc(%)	Kill(%)
38	0	0	$n\text{-C}_6\text{H}_{13}$	50—51 <sup>1</sup>	62	5% miscible	0.001	98
39	0	0	$n\text{-C}_{10}\text{H}_{21}$	44—46 <sup>1a</sup>	82.5	5% miscible	0.01	98
40	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	74.5—76 <sup>1b</sup>	82.5	5% miscible	0.005	100
41	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	162—165 <sup>1d</sup>	35	5% miscible	0.001	62
42	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$	59—60 <sup>1e</sup>	70	5% miscible	0.001	98
43	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCOC}_6\text{H}_5$	101—102.5 <sup>1f</sup>	65	5% miscible	0.1	100
44	0	0	$\text{CH}_2\text{—}$ 	82—83 <sup>1e</sup>	55	5% miscible	0.01	100
45	0	0	$\text{—CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}$	90—91 <sup>1f</sup>	69	5% miscible	0.01	82
46	0	0	<i>p</i> -tolyl	89—91 <sup>1b</sup>	33	5% miscible	0.01	98
47	0	0	$\alpha$ -naphthyl	154—155 <sup>1g</sup>	25	5% miscible	0.01	87

<sup>1</sup> From petrol (b.p. 30—40°).

<sup>1a</sup> From petrol (b.p. 120—160°).

<sup>1b</sup> From di-isopropyl ether.

<sup>1c</sup> From methanol

<sup>1d</sup> From methyl ethyl ketone.

<sup>1e</sup> From petrol (b.p. 60—80°).

<sup>1f</sup> From petrol (b.p. 40—60°).



Using the general method of Example 2 the following compounds of the general formula VIII were prepared from 2,4-dinitro-6-*tert*-butylphenol and the appropriate chloroformate, but using benzene as the solvent of reaction.

TABLE V

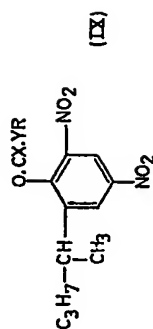
Example No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	$n_D^{20}$	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green-house Red Spider		Podosphaera leucotricha	
								Conc(%)	Kill (%)	Conc(%)	Protection(%)
48	0	0	<i>n</i> -C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub>	40.5—41.5 <sup>1b</sup>		95	25% W.P.	0.001	99	0.05	98
49	0	0	<i>n</i> -C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>	low melting solid		100	5% miscible	0.01	100		
50	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	120—122 <sup>1</sup>		60	5% miscible	0.005	73		
51	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	87—88 <sup>1a</sup>		40	5% miscible	0.01	93		
52	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>		1.5108	93.5	5% miscible	0.01	84		
53	0	0	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Br	86.5—88.5 <sup>1</sup>		56	5% miscible	0.01	84		
54	0	0	$\alpha$ -tetrahydrofurfuryl	66—68 <sup>1</sup>		33	5% miscible	0.01	70		
55	0	0	Cyclohexyl	115—117 <sup>1b</sup>		55	5% miscible	0.01	43		
56	0	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	127—128 <sup>1</sup>		51	5% miscible	0.01	93		
57	S	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	142—144 <sup>1</sup>		30	5% miscible	0.01	73		

<sup>1</sup> From di-isopropyl ether.

<sup>1a</sup> From petrol, b.p. 40—60°.

<sup>1b</sup> From methanol.

Using the general method of Example 2 the following compounds of the general formula IX



were obtained from 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-amylphenol and the appropriate chloroformate.

TABLE VI

Ex-ample No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	n <sub>D</sub> <sup>20</sup>	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green-house Red Spider		Erysiphe cichoracearum		Podospaera leucotricha	
								Conc (%)	Kill (%)	Conc (%)	Protec-tion (%)	Conc (%)	Protec-tion (%)
58	0	0	CH <sub>3</sub>		1.5375	79	12% W.P.	0.001	100			0.05	99
59	0	0	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>		1.5230	89	25% W.P.	0.001	100	0.05	99	0.05	100
60	0	0	n-C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>15</sub>		1.5058	92	5% miscible	0.01	94				
61	0	0	n-C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>17</sub>		1.5075	88	5% miscible	0.01	88				
62	0	0	n-C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>21</sub>		1.5009	100	5% miscible	0.01	93				
63	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	62-63 <sup>1b</sup>		98	25% W.P.	0.001	100	0.05	100		
64	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>		1.5132	100	5% miscible	0.001	100				
65	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>		1.5310	78	5% miscible	0.005	91				
66	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>		1.5058	66	5% miscible	0.01	84				
67	0	0	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> 85% CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> 15%		1.5115	81	25% W.P.	0.005	100			0.05	100

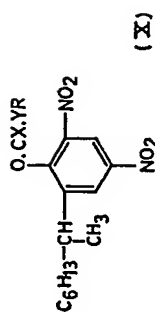
TABLE VI

Ex- ample No.	X	Y	R	m.p. °C.	$n_D^{20}$	Yield %	Formulation	Resistant Green- house Red Spider		Erysiphe cichoracearum		Podosphaera leucotricha	
								Conc (%)	Kill (%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion(%)	Conc (%)	Protec- tion (%)
68	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	78—81 <sup>1</sup>		67	5% miscible	0.005	100				
69	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$		1.5250	81	20% W.P.	0.001	100			0.05	100
70	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$		1.5320	83	5% miscible	0.001	100				
71	0	0	$\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$		1.5589	69	5% miscible	0.01	95				
72	0	0	$\alpha$ -tetrahydro-furfuryl		1.5350	91	5% miscible	0.01	93				
73	0	0	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$		1.5630	98	5% miscible	0.01	93				
74	0	0	<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl	148—150 <sup>1a</sup>		16	5% miscible	0.01	50				
75	0	0	$\alpha$ -naphthyl		1.5950	87	5% miscible	0.01	99				
76	0	0	cyclohexyl		1.5235	100	5% miscible	0.01	98				
77	0	S	$\text{CH}_3$		1.5620	87	5% miscible	0.01	96				

<sup>1</sup> From methanol.<sup>1a</sup> From di-isopropyl ether.<sup>1b</sup> From petrol, b.p. 30—40°.

Products of Example 58 (methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-amylphenyl carbonate) and of Example 75 ( $\alpha$ -naphthyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-amylphenyl carbonate) gave also 95% kill of the spores of *Venturia inaequalis* (apple scab) at a concentration of toxicant of 0.006%.

Using the general method of Example 2 the following compounds of the general formula X



were obtained from 2-(1-methyl-*n*-heptyl)-4,6-dinitrophenol and the appropriate chloroformate.

TABLE VII

Example No.	X	Y	R	Yield %	$n_D^{20}$	Formulation	Resistant Green-house Red Spider		Erysiphe cichoracearum		Podospaera leucotricha		Sphaerotheca pannosa	
							Conc (%)	Kill (%)	Conc (%)	Protection (%)	Conc (%)	Protection (%)	Conc (%)	Protection (%)
78*	0	0	CH <sub>3</sub>	100	1.522	20% W.P.	0.01	77	0.0125	100	0.0063	100	0.0125	99
79*	0	0	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	92.5	1.513	12.5% W.P.	0.01	83	0.0125	100	0.0063	100	0.0125	100
80	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	93.5	1.505	12.5% W.P.	0.1	95	0.0125	100				
81	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	90.5	1.492	10% W.P.			0.0063	100	0.04	100		
82	0	0	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>13</sub>	96	1.502	12.5% W.P.			0.0063	98				
83	0	0	$\alpha$ -tetrahydrofurfuryl	94	1.514	5% miscible	0.001	76						
84	S	S	CH <sub>3</sub>	93.8	1.563	25% W.P.			0.0125	100	0.0125	100		

\* The compounds of these examples also gave virtually 100% control of *Venturia inaequalis* when applied as a 12.5% W.P. at a concentration of 0.0125% of toxicant to rootstocks infected with *Venturia inaequalis*.

## EXAMPLE 85

*Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylheptyl)-phenyl thiocarbonate*

To a solution of 2,4-dinitro-6-sec-octylphenol (6.6 g.; 90% pure) in acetone (40 c.c.) potassium hydroxide (1.13 g.) was added. This mixture was stirred at room temperature until a complete solution was obtained. To it a solution of methyl thiocloroformate (2.2 g.) in acetone (10 c.c.) was added all at once, the mixture heated under reflux for 30 minutes and allowed to stand for 16 hours at room temperature. The precipitated potassium chloride was filtered off (1.29 g.; 94.5% of theory) and the acetone removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure. A brown oil,  $n_D^{20}$  1.534, weighing 9.9 g., was obtained.

When applied to cucumber mildew (*Erysiphe cichoracearum*) as a 12.5% W.P. (wetable powder) at a concentration of 0.00625% of toxicant it gave 98% protection. When applied as a 12.5% wettable powder at a concentration of 0.025% of toxicant to rootstocks infested with *Venturia inaequalis* it gave 94% control.

This dual activity is most important in practice. In addition the product had excellent eradicant properties against these fungal infections.

## EXAMPLE 86

*Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-cyclohexylphenyl carbonate*

To a solution of 2,4-dinitro-6-cyclohexylphenol (5.65 g.) and pyridine (1.6 g.) in ether (200 c.c.) ethyl chloroformate (2.15 g.) was added with stirring. The precipitated pyridine hydrochloride was filtered after 30 minutes and the ether evaporated off from the filtrate. The residue was recrystallised from petrol (b.p. 40–60°) yielding pale yellow prisms, m.p. 76°, of ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-cyclohexylphenyl carbonate (3.9 g.). (Found: N, 8.1.  $C_{15}H_{18}N_2O_7$  requires N, 8.3%).

This was formulated as follows: 10 parts of the toxicant were mixed with 15 parts of Lissapol NX and made up to 100 parts by volume with acetone. 80% kill of resistant greenhouse red spider was obtained at a concentration of 0.01% of the toxicant.

A 5% dust containing 5 parts of the product and 95 parts of china clay applied to cucumbers gave 99% protection from *Erysiphe cichoracearum*.

## EXAMPLE 87

*Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-phenylphenyl carbonate*

To a mixture of 2,4-dinitro-6-phenylphenol (5.2 g.), pyridine (1.63 c.c.) and tetrahydrofuran (150 c.c.) was added, with shaking, methyl chloroformate (1.89 g.). The mixture was set aside for 24 hours at room temperature, then filtered. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled off from the filtrate and the residue recrystallised from di-isopropyl ether to yield 3.6 g. of a solid, m.p. 123–124.5°. (Found: N, 8.8.  $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_7$  requires N, 8.8%).

It gave 90% kill of aphids at a concentration of 0.1% of the toxicant.

In addition this compound showed excellent fungicidal activity against the spores of *Venturia inaequalis*, *Botrytis cinerea*, and *Fusarium bulbigenum*. The test used was that described by Montgomery and Moore, *J. Pomol.* 1938, 15, 253.

## EXAMPLE 88

*Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-phenylphenyl carbonate*

The conditions of preparation were as described in Example 87, except that ethyl chloroformate (2.2 g.) was used. Yellow brown crystals of ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-phenylphenyl carbonate were obtained from di-isopropyl ether, m.p. 111–113° weighing 4.35 g. (66% of theoretical). (Found: C, 54.6; H, 3.8; N, 8.5.  $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_7$  requires C, 54.2; H, 3.6; N, 8.4%).

A kill of 90% of aphids was obtained at a concentration of 0.1% of the toxicant.

## EXAMPLE 89

*Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-phenylphenyl thiolothionocarbonate*

To a solution of 2,4-dinitro-6-phenylphenol (15.6 g.) and pyridine (4.9 c.c.) in hot benzene (600 c.c.) a solution of methyl thiolothionochloroformate (7.59 g.) in benzene (20 c.c.) was added. The mixture was allowed to stand for 24 hours. Water was added to the reaction mixture, the benzene layer separated, dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered, the benzene removed under reduced pressure from the filtrate and the residue recrystallised from alcohol yielding a crystalline solid melting at 132–133° (weight, 6.4 g.).

(Found: N, 7.7.  $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_5S_2$  requires N, 8.0%).

It gave a complete kill of resistant greenhouse red spider at a concentration of 0.01%.

## EXAMPLE 90

*Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-isopropylphenyl carbonate*

This compound was prepared as described in Example 2 from 2,4-dinitro-6-isopropylphenol and ethyl chloroformate. The oil that was obtained crystallised on standing. On recrystallisation from petrol (b.p. 30—40°) pale yellow prisms were obtained, m.p. 58.5—59° (60% yield).

(Found: N, 9.1.  $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_7$ , requires N, 9.4%).

It gave a complete kill of resistant greenhouse red spider at a concentration of 0.01% of toxicant.

## EXAMPLE 91

*Ethyl 2,6-dinitro-4-tert.-butylphenyl carbonate*

This compound was prepared as described in Example 2 from 2,6-dinitro-4-tert.-butylphenol and ethyl chloroformate, using benzene instead of ether as solvent of reaction. On recrystallisation from alcohol a crystalline solid was obtained, m.p. 78—79° (76% yield).

(Found: N, 8.9.  $C_{13}H_{17}N_2O_7$ , requires N, 8.9%).

It gave 80% kill of resistant greenhouse red spider at 0.005%, and 98% eradication of barley mildew at 0.001%.

## EXAMPLE 92

*Isopropyl 2,6-dinitro-4-tert.-butylphenyl carbonate*

This compound was prepared as in the case of Example 91, but using isopropyl chloroformate. A crystalline solid was obtained, m.p. 97—98° (89% yield).

(Found: N, 8.2.  $C_{14}H_{19}N_2O_7$ , requires N, 8.5%). It gave 77% eradication of barley mildew at 0.001%.

## EXAMPLE 93

*Isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate*

2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenol (12.0 g.), potassium carbonate (3.53 g.) and isopropyl chloroformate were refluxed with stirring in acetone (50 cc.) for 3 1/4 hours. After this time the precipitated potassium chloride was filtered off and the filtrate evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in methanol and allowed to crystallise. The desired compound, (m.pt. 55—58°) was obtained in a yield of 96%.

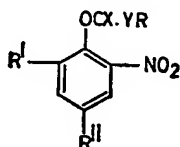
The following results were obtained by dipping plants infested with resistant greenhouse red spider, in order to demonstrate the ovicidal action of the compounds:

Compound of Example No.	Formulation	Ovicidal action	
		Conc of toxicant %	Kill of eggs %
33	25% W.P.	0.025	96
		0.01	71
		0.005	63
34	12.5% W.P.	0.025	94
		0.01	77
		0.005	69
36	25% W.P.	0.025	89
		0.01	84
		0.005	67
48	25% W.P.	0.025	87
		0.01	65
		0.005	52
58	25% W.P.	0.025	94
		0.01	87
		0.005	84
63	25% W.P.	0.025	87
		0.01	85
		0.005	68

We make no claim herein to the substance ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec*.butylphenyl carbonate, to a process for its preparation by reaction of a suspension of the sodium salt of 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec*.butylphenol with ethyl chloroformate or to a herbicidal composition containing said ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec*.butylphenyl carbonate.

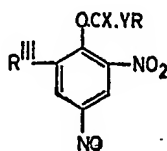
Subject to the foregoing disclaimer, WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Compounds of the general formula



in which X and Y are the same or different and each is an oxygen or a sulphur atom;

- 5 R is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon residue which may be substituted with one or more of the following substituents:— halogen atoms, amino groups, substituted amino groups, hydroxyl groups, aryl groups, acyl groups, alkoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alicyclic and heterocyclic groups; or is a phenyl, chlorophenyl, nitrophenyl, naphthyl, tolyl, heterocyclic or alicyclic group; one of the groups R<sup>I</sup> and R<sup>II</sup> is a nitro group and the other is a branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 4 to 8 carbon atoms, a phenyl, substituted phenyl, cyclohexyl or substituted cyclohexyl group.
- 10 2. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 in which both X and Y are oxygen atoms.
- 15 3. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 in which X is an oxygen atom and Y is a sulphur atom.
4. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 in which both X and Y are sulphur atoms.
5. Compounds as claimed in any of the preceding claims in which the group R<sup>II</sup> is a nitro group.
- 20 6. Compounds as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in which R is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 12 carbon atoms.
7. Compounds of the general formula:—

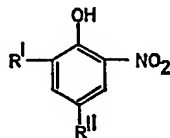


in which X, Y and R have the meanings defined in claim 1 and R<sup>III</sup> is a branched alkyl group containing from 4 to 8 carbon atoms.

- 25 8. Compounds as claimed in claim 7 in which both X and Y are oxygen atoms.
9. Compounds as claimed in claim 7 in which both X and Y are sulphur atoms.
10. Compounds as claimed in claim 7 in which X is an oxygen atom and Y is a sulphur atom.
11. Compounds as claimed in any of claims 7—10 in which R<sup>III</sup> is a *sec.*-butyl group.
- 30 12. Compounds as claimed in any of claims 7—10 in which R<sup>III</sup> is a tertiary butyl group.
13. Compounds as claimed in any of claims 7—10 in which R<sup>III</sup> is a 1-methyl-*n*-butyl group.
- 35 14. Compounds as claimed in any of claims 7—10 in which R<sup>III</sup> is a 1-methyl-*n*-heptyl group.
15. Compounds as claimed in any of claims 7—14 in which R is a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing 1—8 carbon atoms.
16. Compounds as claimed in any of claims 7—14 in which R is a tetrahydrofurfuryl group.
- 40 17. Isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*butylphenyl carbonate.
18. 1<sup>1</sup>-Methyl-*n*-heptyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*butylphenyl carbonate.
19. 1<sup>1</sup>-Methyl-*n*-butyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*butylphenyl carbonate.
20. 3<sup>1</sup>- (or 2<sup>1</sup>-)Methylbutyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*butylphenyl carbonate.
- 45 21.  $\alpha$ -Tetrahydro-furfuryl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*butylphenyl carbonate.
22. Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*-butylphenyl thiocarbonate.
23. Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*tert.*-butylphenyl carbonate.
24. Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*tert.*-butylphenyl carbonate.
25. *n*-Hexyl 2,4-dinitro-6-*tert.*-butylphenyl carbonate.



26. Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-butyl)-phenyl carbonate.  
 27. Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-butyl)-phenyl carbonate.  
 28. Isopropyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-butyl)-phenyl carbonate.  
 29. 3<sup>1</sup>- (or 2<sup>1</sup>-)Methylbutyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-butyl)phenyl carbonate.  
 5 30. Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-heptyl)-phenyl carbonate. 5  
 31. Ethyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-heptyl)-phenyl carbonate.  
 32. Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-heptyl)-phenyl thiono-thiolo-carbonate.  
 33. Methyl 2,4-dinitro-6-(1<sup>1</sup>-methyl-n-heptyl)-phenyl thio-carbonate.  
 34. The compounds specifically disclosed in Examples 5 to 93 other than those  
 10 claimed in any of claims 19—33. 10  
 35. A process for the preparation of compounds as claimed in claim 1 which  
 comprises reacting a phenol of the formula:—

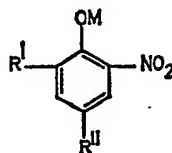


- (in which R<sup>I</sup> and R<sup>II</sup> have the meanings defined in claim 1) with a haloformic acid  
 15 ester of the formula:— 15



(in which X, Y and R have the meanings defined in claim 1 and Z is chlorine, bromine  
 or iodine) in the presence of an acid binding agent.

36. A process as claimed in claim 35 in which said acid binding agent is a tertiary  
 20 amine. 20  
 37. A process as claimed in claim 36 in which said tertiary amine is pyridine or  
 dimethylaniline.  
 38. A process as claimed in any of claims 35—37 in which the reaction between  
 said phenol and said haloformic acid ester is effected in the presence of an inert organic  
 25 solvent. 25  
 39. A process as claimed in claim 38 in which said inert organic solvent is  
 diethyl ether, benzene or tetrahydrofuran.  
 40. A process for the preparation of compounds as claimed in claim 1 which  
 comprises reacting an alkali metal phenoxide of the formula:—



- (in which R<sup>I</sup> and R<sup>II</sup> have the meanings defined in claim 1 and M is an alkali metal  
 atom) with a haloformic acid ester of the formula:—

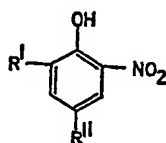


- (in which X, Y and R have the meanings defined in claim 1 and Z is chlorine, bromine  
 or iodine) in solution in an inert organic solvent.

41. A process as claimed in claim 40 in which said inert organic solvent is a  
 35 ketone. 35  
 42. A process as claimed in claim 41 in which said inert organic solvent is acetone.  
 43. A process as claimed in any of claims 40—42 in which M is sodium or  
 40 potassium. 40  
 44. A process as claimed in any of claims 40—43 in which said phenoxide is  
 formed by reaction of the parent phenol with an alkali metal compound *in situ* in  
 said inert organic solvent, the haloformic acid ester being thereafter added to effect  
 reaction between said haloformic acid ester and the phenoxide.  
 45 45. A process as claimed in claim 44 in which said alkali metal compound is an 45

alkali metal hydroxide, alkali metal carbonate or alkali metal bicarbonate.  
bicarbonate.

46. A process for the preparation of compounds as claimed in claim 1 which comprises reacting a phenol of the formula



(in which  $\text{R}^I$  and  $\text{R}^{II}$  have the meaning defined in claim 1) with a haloformic acid ester of the formula:—



(in which X, Y and R have the meanings defined in claim 1 and Z is chlorine, bromine or iodine) in solution with an inert organic solvent in the presence of an alkali metal carbonate or alkali metal bicarbonate.

47. A process as claimed in claim 46 in which the inert organic solvent is a ketone.

48. A process as claimed in claim 47 in which the ketone is acetone.

49. A process as claimed in any of claims 35 — 48 in which the haloformic acid ester has the formula



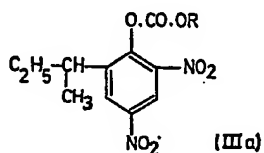
(where R has the meaning defined in claim 1).

50. A process as claimed in claim 35 substantially as herein described with reference to any of Examples 2—26, 29, 30, 48—84 or 86—92.

51. A process as claimed in claim 40 substantially as herein described with reference to any of Examples 1, 27, 28, 31—47 or 85.

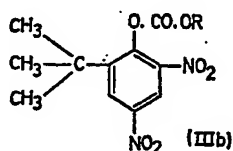
52. A process as claimed in claim 46 substantially as herein described in Example 93.

53. Compounds of the general formula:



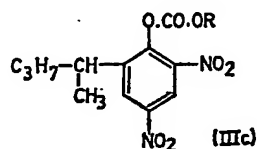
where R is a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from three to eight carbon atoms.

54. Compounds of the general formula:—



where R is a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from one to eight carbon atoms.

55. Compounds of the general formula:—

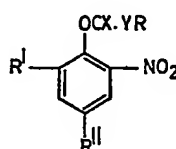


where R is a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from one to eight carbon atoms.

56. A pesticidal composition comprising one or more compounds as claimed in any of claims 1—34 in association with a carrier or diluent.

57. A pesticidal composition as claimed in claim 56 in the form of a solution, emulsion, aerosol, dust, wettable powder, granulate, pellet, paste or thermal fumigating mixture.

58. A substantially non-phytotoxic pesticidal composition comprising a compound of the general formula



in which X and Y are the same or different and each is an oxygen or a sulphur atom;

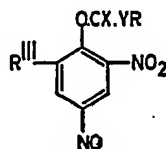
R is a saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon residue which may be substituted with one or more of the following substituents:— halogen atoms, amino groups, substituted amino groups, salted amino groups, hydroxyl groups, aryl groups, acyl groups, alkoxy groups, alkylthio groups, alicyclic and heterocyclic groups; or is a phenyl, chlorophenyl, nitrophenyl, naphthyl, tolyl, heterocyclic or alicyclic group; one of the groups R<sup>I</sup> and R<sup>II</sup> is a nitro group and the other is a branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group having 4 to 8 carbon atoms, a phenyl, substituted phenyl, cyclohexyl or substituted cyclohexyl group, in association with a carrier or diluent.

59. A pesticidal composition as claimed in claim 58 in the form of a solution, emulsion, aerosol, dust, wettable powder, granulate, pellet, paste or thermal fumigating mixture.

60. A pesticidal composition comprising isopropyl-2,4-dinitro-6-sec.-butylphenyl carbonate in association with a carrier or diluent.

61. A pesticidal composition as claimed in claim 60 in the form of a solution, emulsion, aerosol, dust, wettable powder, granulate, pellet, paste or thermal fumigating mixture.

62. A method of treatment of plants to protect them against infestation by mites and insects which comprises applying to said plants an effective amount of a compound of the general formula:—



in which X, Y and R have the meanings defined in claim 1 and R<sup>III</sup> is a branched alkyl group containing from four to eight carbon atoms.

63. A method of treatment as claimed in claim 62 in which both X and Y are oxygen atoms.

64. A method of treatment as claimed in claim 62 or claim 63 in which R is a straight or branched chain alkyl group containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

65. A method of treatment as claimed in claim 62 or claim 63 in which R is a tetrahydrofurfuryl group.

66. A method of treatment of plants to protect them against infestation by mites and insects which comprises applying to said plants an effective amount of isopropyl-2,4-dinitro-6-*sec.*-butylphenyl carbonate.

For the Applicants,  
FRANK B. DEHN,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
Imperial House, 15/19, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Leamington Spa: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by the Courier Press  
(Leamington) Ltd.—1966. Published by The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings,  
London, W.C.2, from which copies may be obtained.

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